consist of 16 teams, drawn by three yoke of oxen each; 10 larger once, drawn by five yoke each; 3 spring-wagons, (or, in military parlance, ambulances,) containing astronomical and surveying instruments. drawn by five mules each; 22 wagons, drawn by five mules each; 22 wagons, drawn by four mules each, for the Quartermaster and Colonel McClellan; and the Commissioner's carriage, drawn by four mules; fifty men on horseback. Then comes the escort, consisting of about 150 soldiers and 56 wagons, with subsistence and baggage, and 300 beef cattle for subsistence, to drive along with the train, killing one every day or every other day.

Fandaagoes are the only amusements at San Antonio. These are public dances. They take place every night, and are open free to all. It is expected that every one will buy coffee and refreshments freely, and treat his fair partner on every occasion. There are also monte tables, where great inducements are offered to the novitiate. As might be expected, there are all sorts of people at these fandangoes. We expect to be detained here a week longer, waiting for the Quartermaster to make his arrangements for transporting the commission. It is no small matter, I can assure you, to undertake a journey through a wilderness 700 miles, with 300 persons and such a train of animals

to undertake a journey through a wilderness 700 miles, with 300 persons and such a train of animal and wagons as I have mentioned.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1850

The United States Marshal for the distric of Massachusetts having had occasion to apply to BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, Esq., for his legal opinion as to the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Curtis has delivered an elaborate opinion which is published in the Boston Courier of Saturday. The grounds of objection which Mr. Curtis considers are the following:

1st. That it is an ex-post-facto law.

2d. That it is not in accordance with the 4th article of the amendments of the Constitution. 3d. That it is in conflict with the 7th arti ele of the amendments of the Constitution.

4th. That it contravenes the 1st section o the 3d article of the Constitution.

5th. That it suspends the writ of habeas corpus contrary to the 2d paragraph of the 9th section of the 1st article.

The first four of these objections Mr. Cur-TIS discusses at considerable length and with great ability. The last he disposes of by reference to the opinion of Mr. Attorney General CRITTENDEN, with whom he concurs. There is no point upon which Mr. Curtis expresses or entertains any doubt. We shall lay the whole opinion, which is very able and conclusive, before our readers at an early day. We apprehend that there are few citizens of Massachi setts who will not be disposed to give a preference to the conclusions on this subject of so eminent a jurist as Mr. Curris over those of the convocations of ecclesiastics and abolitionists who have undertaken to enlighten the world with their "opinions" on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law!

A contest is going on in the WHIG papers of Boston in regard to the causes of the late defeat of the WHIG party in Massachusetts. The

We have been whipped this year because a ma ' jority of our people have been made to believe that the Whig party has been false to the great question of human freedom; and they have had some reason to believe so. And if the same course is pursued by the Whig party, if means are not taken to disavow all such desire, and to plant our-* selves upon the old and ever-honored platform of * freedom, we shall not only fail next fall of rewink into a still smaller minerity. We say to the Whigs of Massachusetts, and particularly to the Whigs of our own good city, that these things must be looked plump in the face."

gain our lost power, and bring Massachusetts back again into the Whig ranks, all that is no cessary for the Whig party is to stand by its old principles and the old issues. They are as true and as potent as they ever were."

The Advertiser says that the policy advised by the Atlas is directly the opposite of that which it has felt it its duty to pursue, and which it recommends as the basis of all future efforts: for "on such a basis alone can a party be sustained which professes to support the Constitution, and seeks to preserve the union of the States." With regard to the "old issues" of Massachusetts, the Advertiser cites the follow ing law, passed by her Legislature in 1843, as

SEC. 1. No judge of any court of record of this Commonwealth, and no justice of the peace shall hereafter take cognizance or grant a certificate in cases that may arise under the third section of an act of Congress, passed February 12, 1793, and entitled, 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons examing from the persons of the complete statement of the congress of the complete statement of the congress of the from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, to any person who claims any other person as a fogitive slave within the jurisdiction of the Common wealth.

"Sec. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailer, or other officer of this Common wealth, shall hereafter arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detection or imprisonment in the arrest or detection or in the arrest or detect

the arrest or detention, or imprisonment in any jail or other building belonging to this Common-wealth, or to any county, city, or town thereof, of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a

fugitive slave.

"SEC. 3. Any justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or jailer, who shall offend against the provisions of this law, by in any way acting, directly or indirectly, under the power conferred by the third section of the act of Congress, aforementioned, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, for every such offence, to the use of the county where said offence is committed, or shall be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding one year, in the county jail.—Approved by the Governor, Marcus Morros, March 24th, 1843."

A law, copied verbatim from the above, has been passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island: Slave Law of the last session. The Advertiser Senator. intimates that if by "old issues" is intended that the WHIGS will stand by the law of 1843. and will not stand by the Fugitive Slave Law of the last session, which was enacted for the sole purpose of providing the means for executing the law of 1793, which had been renfrom the Atlas in its views of the policy of adopt an extract from the St. Louis Times; ing any such issues, and dissents entirely from any proposal to unite with those who are attempting to "shake off" the Fugitive Slave Law "either by resisting its execution or attempting to procure its repeal by political agitation.'

The latest summing up gives the following

result of the State election in Massachusetts: In the Senate the Whigs have eleven mem bers, the Opposition twenty-four, and there remain five vacancies. There is, however, a doubt about the election of two of the coalition candidates from Bristol county. In the House the Whigs have one hundred and sixtynine members, the Opposition one hundred and seventy-eight, and there remain seventy-nine vacancies. The elections to fill these vacan-

ing these elections, the Boston Atlas thus discourses:

"In those towns where the Whigs are in a m nority, they cannot of course expect to elect Rep-resentatives, but they can in some cases prevent an election of an opponent. They can, we be-lieve, in all of those towns prevent the election of Locofoco Free-soilers men who will vote to place in the Senate of the United States a Locofoco freetrader, to misrepresent the sentiments of Massahusetts, and to palsy the arm of the free la borers, by sustaining the free-trade policy. It will be much better to have Whig Free soilers elected to the House, than to have Locofoco Free soilers. Therefore, in those towns in which a resort, the choice is to be between a Whig Free soiler and a Locofoco Free-soiler, we hope that the Whigs will throw the weight of their influence on the side of the Whig Free-soiler, and elect him. In this way we can stop the election of a free trade Locofoco to the United States Senate, and perchance throw the election over until

next year. If, by "Whig Free-soilers," the Atlas means WHIGS who have abandoned their party for Mr. VAN BUREN'S Free-soil platform; or men who are in favor of political agitation on the subject of slavery; or men who are opposed to the present WHIG Administration and the com promise measures of the last session; or men who hold their attachment and allegiance to the Union and the Constitution in subordination to their private prejudices and their individual judgment or want of judgment: then we hope that the WHIGS proper will form no such half-faced fellowship, and dishonor themselves by no such truckling alliances. We cannot for the life of us imagine how there is any prefe rence to be given to a Whig Free-soiler or Aboitionist over a Locofoco Free-soiler or Abolitionst. When the Atlas treats it as a question ap-

pealing to the interests of Massachusetts, it takes in entirely erroneous view of the subject. How nuch influence does the Atlas imagine could be exercised by a Whig Abolitionist in the Senate of the United States in behalf of the industrial interests of the Bay State? Without the WHIG votes of the South, Massachusetts can make no headway against "Free Trade"—and what chance she can have for Southern Whig votes, if she abandons herself to "Whig Free-soilers"-those of our Whig riends can judge who remember the language of Mr. BADGER-one of the most reliable and conservative of the Whigs of that most reliable and conservative State North Carolina-in the Senate of the United States towards the close of the last session. If an Abolition war is to be waged against the institutions and property of the South, who can be mad enough to suppose that any man will be found in the whole South to lift a finger to arrest the progress of a Free

We hope that the WHIGS of Massachusetts will avoid all coalitions of every name and nature with the Abolition agitators, who, under the name of Free-soilers, are engaged in a desperate struggle for political supremacy, to the great peril of our glorious Constitution and Union. In our judgment it would be rather the part of patriotism and of true policy for all other parties to coalesce against these Disunionists of the North, as all parties are now coalescing against the Disunionists and Ultras of the South. If bargains are to be made, do not make them with men who are seeking the overthrow of our institutions.

Frade policy for the benefit of the Northern

and Middle States ?

Colonel Benton and Missouri.

'The telegraphic summary of Mr. BENTON's speech at St. Louis is before us, and we will not do the Senator the injustice of copying so meagre and unsatisfactory a sketch. The topics are such as may be easily divined, without the aid of reporters: the honorable Senator's reasons for not opening a controversy with Mr. Californ in the Sepate, an attack upon planation of his own course in voting against all the bills in the aggregate, and in voting for each of them in severalty. A very large portion of the speech was devoted to Mr. CLAY.

Mr, BENTON alluded to the St. Louis meeting which passed resolutions applauding Mr. FILLMORE and his Cabinet for giving their influence in support of the Omnibus bill. This Mr. Benton regarded as an indirect censure and concludes with the following "improveupon General TAYLOR, whom he felt it his ment." duty to defend. General TAYLOR had been ust and kind to him, and, by giving an appointment to Colonel FREMONT, he had as much as said that he disapproved the proceedings of the court martial. He also believed that General TAYLOR was sincere in his declaration that he would not remove any one from office for opinion's sake; and, whenever a case was fairly brought before him, he had acted up to that noble declaration. In allusion to the Fugitive Slave bill he gave his reasons for not voting for it, ted States troops to Boston, remarks: believing the bill injudicious, but willing to let his friends try it. He then reviewed the rise and ing as far back as 1832, under heads of plots one, two, and three; the latter is the present, and the most bold and dangerous of the three. Its object is the separation of the North from the South, under pretext of Northern aggression-himself the object of attack.

The remainder of the speech was devoted to a well-deserved eulogium upon his own efforts and a similar law had been previously passed in Missouri in stirring up the people for Union by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It was and in a severe invective against the anti Ben the existence of laws of this description, passed tonians and Mr. CLAY. The oration seems to furnish the means of evading the act of 1793, altogether to have been a characteristic one, for carrying into effect the constitutional pro- and marked with that absence of egotism vision for the surrender of fugitives from labor, and modest abnegation of "too much honor" which alone created the necessity of the Fugitive which distinguish the style of the honorable

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 9th, the orning of the day on which the speech was delivered, says that the speech would have unusual significance, and that it would probably "exert a greater influence upon his future destiny, as a politician, than any he has dered incapable of being executed, in conse-ever delivered." The "unusual significance" quence of the law of 1843, it differs entirely of this speech may perhaps be explained by

> "Some time since it was announced by the cor respondent of the New York Evening Post, under stood to be F. P. Blair, senior, that a Free-soil pa per was about to be issued at Washington, which would advocate the claims of Colonel Benton to the Presidency. This annunciation was made at the has taken lodgings at Mrs. Reed's. same time that the Post was sending forth whole broadsides of villification against the venerable editor of the Washington Union, who has done more service to the Democratic party, than any one man in the Union. Soon after, Mr. Benton wrote a Carolina, en route for Charleston. letter to John Smith here, in which he approved the establishment of such a press, and only denied that it was to hoist his name for the Presi dency. A little previous to this time, he had been nominated by the Free-soilers at Herkimer. We wish to know why a Senator from a slave State approves of the establishment of a national Free-

We could make other inquiries of consequence

but the answers to these will do for the present.' The Union (Democrat) and Republican (Whig) of St. Louis are at issue on the Fugi-tive Slave Law. The *Union* declines to reapitulate its objections, and alleges that the ll was drawn up by "one of the disunionists," and of course to his own satisfaction and that of his party. The Republican presents its iews of the law in the following clear and deded manner: "The Fugicive Slave Law is in strict accordance

with the commands of the Constitution. It has been so pronounced by the best legal minds and the soundest statesmen in the country. It is not stringent in its provisions, further than the necessity of the case will warrant; there is not a pro-vision in it which ought not to be obeyed by every good citizen in any State of this Union. It formed one of a series of measures intended to give quiet to and re-unite the several sections of the country in brotherly feeling. All the other measures hav passed before the ordeal of public opinion in this country without objection. But this law has been seized upon by the fomenters of discord through out the North—by the demagogues who can only live in a sea of agitation, by men who openly avow a design to dissolve the Union of these States, by traitors in speech and heart to the country, and by such adjuncts as may be found in the Union and the party which it represents-this law has been seized upon again to convulse Congress, and if possible still more to distract and divide the people of the Confederacy. Reverend clergymen, we are sorry to say it-avowed Abolitionist otherwise of good repute-runaway negroes, as sociating with these classes in public meetingsreckless politicians, and ignorant and misguide people, have combined to resist the execution of this law by passionate appeals to the people, and with threats of violence, even unto death, against any officer who shall dare to enforce the law. This is the issue before the country; it is to be tried in Chicago, and Boston, and New York, and wherever the owner of a slave attempts, by means of the law, to reclaim his property. On the one hand, there is a deliberate proclamation of a design to violate the Constitution, and to resist a law enacted under its requisitions, even to the shedding of the slaveholding States only insist that the pro-visions of the Constitution shall be observed and the law enacted under it executed. If there is a failure to do this, then we can be at no loss to know where Nullification exists and Disunion begins There will be no difficulty in determining who i responsible for the dissolution of the Union; for it will be virtually dissolved whenever the people of Boston, or of Chicago, attempt open resistance with arms, to the execution of this law. They wil be the Disunionists, and upon them and their aiders and abettors, here and elsewhere, will be visite the anathemas af having destroyed the best fabri of government which has ever existed. The South and the slaveholding States will be free from this reproach; for, whatever errors they may have mitted heretofore, they are right now; they are acting under the Constitution, and they will be untrue to themselves and to their children if, on this question of the enforcement of the law they yield a single hair's breadth. If they yield now, other demands will be made upon their patriotism, until, finally, the rights which the Con stitution guaranties to them will be so frittere away as not to be worth preserving.

"A few weeks must put an end to this struggle.

We presume that the Union will hardly aise another very loud call for a "proclama tion," and a movement of the army and nave on Boston, under the circumstances; but, lest it should relapse into a "proclamation" state of mind, we beg to call its attention to a paragraph from the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The forbearance of the President in relation t the violent manifestations North and South in opposition to the laws of the United States, is censured by southern newspapers and agitators a tame, and calculated to increase rather than put down disaffection to the Fugitive law in the North In the North he is openly denounced for signing the law, and for expressing a disposition to see that the laws are faithfully executed, as by his oath of office he is bound to do. The South requires him to order out the militia to put down northern opposition, while the North requires him to suppress opposition in the South. Both sec tions of the malcontents demand Executive ac tion, but each requires it to be directed agains their opponets.

" Many men seem to think the opposition to law and order has advanced to a point requiring of the President to call out the militia, as did President Washington in 1794, to suppress the whiskey insurrection. Few stop to inquire into the real state of the case under which General Washington acted. We will briefly advert to the condition of the country then."

The Gazette then presents a brief summary of the circumstances of the whiskey insurrection,

"From the above basty sketch the reader wil perceive that the opposition to the acts of Conyet assumed the hostile position of the opposi tion to the whisky law, and no case has been presented to the President to warrant him in calling out the militia. When the exigency shall arrive requiring him to act, we have no doubt he will act | KLE, and others. promptly and with firmness, but not till then."

The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette, in reference to the rumor that the President had ordered Uni-

"We hope no such order has been or will be given until all other measures have been tried and progress of nullification in Missouri, commen- failed. The use of base mercenaries to whip free men into obedience is not to be thought of until all other constitutional means have failed. If the law is resisted, let the President call upon the Governor of Massachusetts for a force sufficient to enforce it. If, as is said, there are men in that State who are in favor of observing the law, they would then have had an opportunity of making it manifest."

The Southern States.

The Richmond Whig republishes the aricle under this title which appeared in the tained by professional engagements. Republic, of the 13th, with the following com-

"With the exception of South Carolina, the spirit of the South may be considered as conservative and patriotic in its tone, and even there such men as Thompson, Grayson, and others, will make a gallant fight before they will witness the wreck of those free institutions bequeathed to us by a glorious ancestry. Even Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, gives strong evidence of a disposition to avoid the ultima ratio of resistance. He goes for moral, and not physical, force until the very dregs of patience are exhausted. It is gratifying to perceive in many of the accounts that if, unrtunately, the disposition in some of the free States to repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave bill should assume a more aggravated form, that the remedy of commercial non-intercourse would be more favored as an experiment than the instant unfurling of the banner of disunion."

Mr. Attorney General CRITTENDEN arrived the city last evening with his family, and

Among the recent arrivals in the city we no ce that of Mr. MATHEW, her Britannic Majesty's Consul in the States of North and South [

The Hon. J. C. FREMONT and lady, with their atlethmus, on the 24th ultimo, in good health, on their way to California.

Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, has masoil organ? Why it is so important that he should a contribution of one thousand dollars to be used as say it was not to advocate him, and so unimpor- a loan, without interest, to aid in building meetingcies will be held on the 25th instant; and, touch- ' tant that he should not deny being a Free-soiler? | houses of Congregational churches in Illinois.

Address of the Hon. John G. Chap

The following address was delivered by the Hon. John G. CHAPMAN, on the occasion of his taking the chair to preside over the deliberations of the Maryland Reform Convention. It is characterized by a conservative yet patriotic spirit, such as is eminently worthy of a citizen elected to preside over a body chosen to York. remodel the charter of a free people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—I am deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to this station. To preside over the deliberations of any branch of the government of Maryland is at all times, and under the most ordinary circumstances, a distinction which men higher in the scale of public estimation than myself might not regard with indifference. But that distinction is infinitely enhanced by the momentous character of the objects for which this convention has assembled, and by the talent, learning, and ability which pre-eminently mark the elements that compose it. I have not sought this position—I had no right to expect it—nor did any aspirations of my own lead me to desire it.

"I am not unconscious, gentlemen, of the grave responsibilities which this chair imposes upon me. But I cannot be mistaken in saying that I approach the discharge of its duties with a mind strong in the honesty of its own purposes, and resolutely bent on exercising the authority which you have placed in my hands with a single eye to the interest, the welfare and the honor of the State. As your presiding officer, I acknowledge no obligation but my duty—I know no party but, our context. "GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION .- I am deeply

placed in my hands with a single eye to the interest, the welfare and the honor of the State. As your presiding officer, I acknowledge no obligation but my duty—I know no party but our country. Pledging my best efforts to administer faithfully and in a spirit of stern impartiality the rules which you may adopt for the government of this body. I invoke your indulgent forbearance towards those defects of judgment from which I cannot escape, and your earnest co-operation in so executing those laws as to meet the just expectations of the people whom we represent. Their eyes are upon us. They look to our proceedings with an interest not less deep than it is universal.

"Gendemen, we have met together for no common purpose. There is not within the whole range of human obligations a higher, a more impressive, a more solemn duty than now rests upon us. We are here to revise the fundamental law of the State, to break up the deep foundations of that fabric under whose canopy we have so long lived and prospered, and to frame for ourselves and for our children a government to endure perhaps for ages to come. Venerating as I have ever done, the characters of those wise and patriotic men who in 1776 formed the first republican constitution of the State, I have witnessed with a distrust, which I never desired to conceal, theefforts that have been made to change its provisions. I have been one among the number of those whe would have been content still to trust our destinies to the tutelar protection of an organic law, whose practical beneficence has found a thousand monumental vouchers in the onward progress of the State, rather than seek for doubtful good or contingent elessings in any change of the system. I am free b declare that time and reflection have not diminished the apprehensions with which I have contemplated that change.

system. I am free to declare that time and reflection have not dimirished the apprehensions with
which I have contemplated that change.

"But, gentlemen, let us reason together, and see
how these things are. We are sent here for that
purpose. The haze which obscures the brightest
visions; the limit which bounds the foresight of the
most sagacious mines: the fixed and irreversible
decree which stamps the impress of fallibility on
the wisest human counsels—all these considerations
admonish us not to look for perfection in any thing
the work of mere human hands. But we can bring
to the accomplishment of our task the sustaining
influences of pure hearts and patriotic resolves,
whose beacon-lights will guide us in the path ofour
duty, and lead us at last to safe and honorable results. This at least let us do. Our constituents
expect it, the State demands it, and our own honor
exacts it!

"Gentlemen of the convention, let us not disap-

"Gentlemen of the convention, let us not disap "Gentlemen of the convention, let us not disap-point these high expectations. All that is sacred in the past, all that is hopeful in the future, blends itself with our deliberations, and calls upon us for disinterested and self-sacrificing action. May He, "whose eyes are in every place, beholding the evil and the good," so guide our counsels that they may promote the presperity, the happiness, and the glory of our common country!"

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. This highly valuable periodical continues t

merit and receive general favor and commendation. In this wise the following very flattering testimonial has recently been addressed to its

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1850.

FREEMAN HUNT, Esq.,
"Editor of the Merchants' Magazine, N. York "Sis: I am requested by the Directors of this Board to express to you the high opinion enter-tained by them of your 'Merchants' Magazine'its utility to the commercial community, as well as their appreciation of the propriety and ability

with which it is conducted. "In view of its great merits, this Board desires a wide circulation of your valuable monthly publi-

"I am, sir, truly, your obedient servant,

President of the Baltimore Board of Trade.

CONNECTICUT WHIS STATE CONVENTION .- The Whig State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 13th instant, when A. G. HAZARD, Esq., of Enfield, was appointed chairman, and O. A. PRATT, of Washington, and EDWARD J. SANFORD, of New Haven, secretaries.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Norwich, was upanimously nominated for Governor; Gazen Ken-DRICK was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; ROGER H. MILLS, for Secretary of State; THOMAS CLARK, for Treasurer; and SELAH STRONG, for

Union MEETING AT FREDERICK .- Much enthusiasm prevailed at the great Union meeting at Frederick, Maryland, on the 14th inst., and reso lutions, in accordance with the objects of the meeting, were adopted. Speeches were made by Gov ernor Lowe, RICHARD POTTS, Esq., Colonel Kun-

MARYLAND REFORM CONVENTION .- On Friday, the proposition previously offered by Mr. JENIFER, for a committee of twenty-one to present a plan of a new constitution, was adopted. Various resolutions of inquiry for information

from State officers were passed, and the convention adjourned until Monday. AMIN BRY, accompanied by John P. Brown, Esq.

the United States Embassy to Constantinople, and two Turkish attendants, arrived at Buffalo Thursday night last.

MASSACHUSETTS FOWL EXHIBITION .- The big

tent in the public garden in Boston already contains five thousand specimens of fowls. The exhibition opens under the most favorable auspices. Hon. Rufus McIntyre, who was to have delivered the address before the association, has been de EDMOND LAFAVETTE, grandson of General LA-

FAYETTE, arrived at Savannah, Georgia, on the 12th instant, on his way to Florida, whither he goes with the view of personally examining the lands presented to his brave and patriotic ancestor by the Government of the United States for services rendered during the Revolution.

The Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, late Attorney General of the United States, was at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, on the 11th instant, on his way to New Orleans, as counsel in the

Colonel CHARLES MAY, of the United States arny, was at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, on the 11th instant, having recently arrived from the Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Representative in

Congress from the Ashland district, Kentucky, an- Carnal nounces his intention not to be a candidate for re-

THE FUGITIVE CARTE.—The Boston Post states that, a report having been in circulation that Crafts been asked to what period Mr. Winthrop will hold had on Thursday evening returned to Boston in nding friends, passed through Cruces, on the on Friday morning, and returned again in the ti

FARMER'S GUIDE. - We have received, from Tay lor & Maury the eleventh number of the Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by HENRY STEPHENS, author of the "Book of the Farm," assisted by John P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, of New Haven. Published by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Nev

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for October, Scott's eprint, Taylor & Maury.

In these days of steamships and newspapers, it is quite unaccountable how a London Quarterly Reriewer should cite a "Report on California, by the Hon. J. Butler King, Secretary of State!"

THE HISTORY OF MADAME ROLAND, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New York: HARPER & BROTHER TAYLOR & MAURY. This neat volume, in Assorr's Historical Library

for the Young, contains heads of Madame Roland and Robespierre, engraved on steel, and several fine wood-cuts. The popularity of this series is es-

LITTELL's LIVING AGE, 339, with its usual admi ably selected miscellany, may be found at Shilington's.

PRACTICAL COOK-BOOK; by Mrs. BLISS, of Bosto Philadelphia, Lippincott, Gramso, & Co. Washington, Franck Taylor.

The authoress of this volume has been moved by he "persuasion of friends" to give the world the benefits of her experience, and ventures to hope that she may kill some thorns, if not strew som flowers, in that interesting path of married life which leads from the kitchen to the dining-room. Her purpose is certainly philanthropic, and we will so far second her praiseworthy enterprise as to announce that her title-page informs us that the volume before us contains upwards of one thou-sand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing, and cooking all kinds of meat, fish poultry and game, soups, broths, vegetables, and salads; also, for making all kinds of plain and fancy breads, pastries, puddings, cakes, creams, ices, jellies, with miscellaneous receipts and nunerous preparations for invalida

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE IN VIRGINIA.—An address delivered before the Literary Societies of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, 1850. By John R. Thompson, of Richmond.

We have read with gratification this very inter sting production. It shows, in a favorable poin of view, the literary acquirements of its author, the estimable editor of the Southern Literary Messenger; and it shows, moreover, the intellectual destitution which he thinks exists in Virginia. We hope his picture is rather more sombre than the actual condition of things will justify. We fear that in con trasting the literary acquisitions which are, from his avocations, so familiar to him, with the unfavorable descriptions which he has formed, he has not made sufficient allowance for the gradual progress of improvement throughout the State, and lespairs of success because it is not immediate We must confess that, after the description of our friend, the "education and literature of Virginia" seemed a sort of lucus a non lucendo. But he mus be of good cheer; the university, the numerous dered a love of learning and an interest in educa tion. These, with the aid of his own excellent periodical, will rapidly remove the imputation which has so long rested upon Virginia.

PARODI.-The critics of New York speak in the varmest terms of Signorina Parodi's personation of Lucrezia Borgia. The Express says :- " We were never present at a more decided and assured success. Criticism was set at defiance by the superb style, vocal and histrionic, in which thi splendid artiste went through her role.

Fairfax Agricultural Fair.

At the recent annual meeting of the Fairfax Ag-ricultural Society, held in the borough of Providence, Fairfax county, Virginia, premiums wer warded as follows :

For Cattle. - To Francis Fish, Lewis Baily, Geo W. Hunter, jr., S. T. Stuart, and R. McC. Throck For Oxen.—To Alexander G. Davis and Lewis

For Ozen. To Alexander.

Baily.

For Milch Cows. To Jacob Haight.

For Horses. To S. T. Stuart, Orson G. Sage,

John Barnes, and George Chichester.

For Sheep. To S. T. Stuart and Jacob Haight.

For Swine. To Jacob Haight.

For Poultry. To Murray Mason and Thomas Ap

Catesby Jones.

Catesby Jones.

For Butter and Cheese.—To Truman M. Brush and Alexander Haight.

For Prait, Vegetables, and Honey.—To Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, for apples, and greatest variety of fruits; R. McC. Throckmorton, for vegetables; and John B. Hunter, for honey.

For Field Crops.—To S. T. Stuart, Dabney Ball, and George Aver.

and George Ayer.

For Ploughing.—To George Ayer and O. G.

For Ploughing.—To George Ayer and O. G. Sage.

Ladies' Department.—To Mrs. Alex. S. Grigsby, for best quilt; Mrs. John A. Marshall, second best quilt; Mrs. James W. Jackson, for best counterpane; Mrs. George Walters, for second best counterpane; Miss McIntyre, for best worsted work; Mrs. R. McC. Throckmorton, for watch-guard; Mrs. Alfred Moss, for best pair of yarn hose; Mrs. Turley, for second best pair of yarn hose; Mrs. Ayre, of Loudoun, for best bonnets; Miss F. Hampton, for a neat tidy; Miss Virginia Sangster, for a specimen of painting; Mrs. Wilbur, for a quilt.

One Man Killed and two Frightfully Wounded.

The New York Tribune, of the 15th inst., fur nishes the following account of the murder in New York, which was imperfectly described in a tele-graphic despatch in our paper of Saturday:

"About four o'clock this morning one of the most fiendish murders that has occurred in this city for years was perpetrated at No. 51 Dey 'It seems that a man named Henry Carnal came

from Newark and sought lodgings at the porter-house of Charles M. Rousseau, at the above numbor. Carnal was an acquaintance of Rousscau, and it is supposed that he knew that Rousscau had several hundred dollars in specie in the house, the possession of which is supposed to have been the object which led him there.

"Carnal and Charles Rousscau, son of C. M.

Rousseau, went to bed in the same room about nine o'clock. Between three and four o'clock this morning. Louis, brother of Charles, was roused by the cries of his brother. Louis ran into the room, but was instantly stabbed by Carnal, who inflicted a carried way of the cries of the brother. terrible wound in his abdomen, through which the bowels protruded. Carnal gave Louis another ter-rible wound, six or seven inches in length, just below the collar-bone, and then ran into the entry-

by the noise, met and seized the murderer, cry-ing out "here he is!" But Carnal, with the feing out "here he is! But Carnal, with the fe-recity of desperation, grabbed the hair of the old man and drew the knife across his throat, sever-ing at one stroke the windpipe, the jugular veins, and the carotid arteries! In fact, almost cutting Rousseau's head off! Death ensued almost in-

Rouseau's head off! Death ensued almost instantly.

"Carnal then rushed through a back window and jumped over a fence into a very deep area, where he completely imprisoned himself, and whence he was taken by the police.

"The young man, Charles Rouseau, who slept in the room with Carnal, received a stab in the throat which penetrated the gullet; but we believe that it is not dangerous. It is scarcely probable that Louis can recover.

"The prisoner was committed immediately after the verdict of the coroner's jury, which was, that Charles Rouseau came to his death by means of a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of Henry Carnal.

"We believe that all of the parties are Bel-

that, a report having been in circulation that Crafts had on Thursday evening returned to Boston in the steamer Admiral, the United States marshal at once instituted an inquiry, and ascertained that no colored person came passenger in the beat. The Post states that thus far the marshal has sacted in relation to this matter according to the instructions of the agent of the agent of the owner or his counsel. Hughes, the agent, it says, arrived there from New York on Eafternoon, en route for Macon, Georgia.

The Hon. Benl. C. Howard, a delegate to the Maryland Reform Convention, from Baltimore Maryland Reform Convention, from Baltimore of visiting New Orleans upon business in connexion with the will of the late John McDonogh, of that place.—Baltimors American, 16th.

Benl Advertiser.

Beston Best in the Scates under the word of current described in the world, and by main force grasped the cup and quenched his and foresight was due the gift a liberal constitutional principles and foresight was due the gift of hiberal states on the return of the result of the return of the r

Abolition Meeting in Boston

We copy the following description of a meeting which took place at Faneuil Hall on Friday even-ing, from the Boston Post, it being the fullest acount we have received of the matter:

which took place at Faneuil Hall on Friday evening, from the Boston Post, it being the fullest account we have received of the matter:

"The call for a reception meeting, in honor of the arrival of George Thompson, M. P., drew a vast multitude to Faneuil Hall last evening, but, we regret to say, judging from their conduct, that a majority went there for the purpose of defeating the ostensible object of those who got the meeting up. Edmund Quincy presided, and was surrounded on the right and left by the usual staff, who act as managers of the assemblies convoked by the ultra Abolitionists. There were on the platform William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, William E. Channing, Samuel J. May, S. S. Foster, N. Buffum, Frederick Douglass, and others of lesser note "The proceedings were opened by Mr. Garrison, who attempted to read a sort of memoir of Mr. Thompson's labors in the cause of anti-slavery generally, and for the melioration of the condition of the one hundred and fifty millions of natives in British India; in favor of universal suffrage in Great Britain; in favor of the oppressed people of Ireland, &c., &c.; commencing in 1830, and continued down to the present day, without intermission, in Parliament and out of it. There did not appear to be any actual organized purpose to prevent Mr. Garrison from being heard, but his remarks were, for the greatest part of the time, drowned by calls of 'Louder,' 'Louder,' uttered by persons whose manner afforded conclusive proof that they did not wish to hear, or intend that he should be heard by any one. Mr. Garrison concluded with several sentences of welcome to George Thompson, for the reasons stated in the address, but not heard, and, when he withdrew, 'three cheers for the Union' were called for and given, by a host ripe for mischief, in the centre of the hall.

"Wendell Phillips next took the platform, and his appearance was the signal for a

"'We won't go home till morning, We won't go home till morning, Till daylight doth appear.'

Till daylight doth appear.'

"Then followed clapping, cheering, stamping, screeching, harraing, groans, and calls for 'three cheers for Daniel Webster;' three cheers for Bunker Hill;' three groans for John Bull'—given with much laughter—'three cheers for Winthrop.' Then came 'Yankee Doodle,' whistled by a band of about fifty in the centre. 'Three cheers for Governor Briggs' were next required, and given, and then 'three cheers for the Hen Convention.' In the mean time rings were formed in different parts of the hall, and negro dances performed as long as the crowd could be kept from breaking in the circles. 'Three cheers for the United States' called up Abby Folsom in the front of the north gallery, and then 'three cheers for Abby Folsom' were given with tremendous force.

Trectors, in which Mr. Swann's administration, is a compliment which has been well earned, and the prosting the form which has been well earned, and the prosting the complex of the company. In the affairs of the company is formally approved, is a compliment which has been well earned, and the problem twhich has been well earned, and compliment which has been well earned, and compliment which has been well earned, and the problem twhich the complany is a compliment which has been well earned, and compliment which has b

with tramendous force.

"Straightway something fell from Abby about the right of free speech, uttered in a very high key. A stentorian voice was heard below, calling out, 'Can't you holler louder, Abby? 'This is glorious doings, ain't it?' replied Abby, adding, 'I have seen more respectability among the brute creation. The lion, roaming in sublime majesty in the desert, behaves more like a rational being than you do. You act like a set of lions stirred up in a menagerie. It is worse than speaking under the brutal dictation of a chairman, with power to say one is out of order. [Cries of 'Go on, Abby;' 'Go on.'] Is this the way you trample on the right of free speech, the paramount and paragon attribute of mankind? You call yourselves free, but you will not be allowed to speak even in Fancuil Hall without being feltered by a chairman, backed by the police, and, after all, you are but a menagerie of wild beasts.' Abby brought her oration to a close by exclaiming, 'Will you hear Mr. Thompson speak?' 'No!' like a thunder clap came from the centre, and Abby sat down.

"William E. Channing now tried to get a hear."

entre, and Abby sat down.
" William E. Channing now tried to get a hear-

A Cup or WATER .- A gentleman, who arrived at Stockton, California, on the 30th of September last, after making the journey thither overland, relates the following incident which took place by the way:

"The sand was knee-deep, the sun broiling hot; not a tree was to be seen; there was no water, and their provisions were all gone. Fortunately, after passing over about one hundred miles of this hidpassing over about one hundred miles of this hideous desert, they came across a man who had gone forty miles further, found a good spring, and returned with two barrels of water. This water he first sold for \$1 per gallon, then \$1 per quart, then \$10 per pint; and, as the emigrants came along, each choked almost to death and completely exhausted, his prices raised, and no sum he could name, within the power of the poor emigrant, was refused to be paid. When the water was nearly all gone, a man came along who for three whole days and nights had drank but a half pint of fluid. He was almost dead, and begged for some water. The answer was, 'I have not enough to last myself and animals back to the spring;' \$60, \$100, \$700 was offered in succession for one little cup-full of water, and the dealer refused it! The wretched emigrant threw down \$700, all he had in the world, and by main force grasped the cup and quenched his thirst."

News from Santa Fe-The Moils-Pacific Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 1, 1850.

On Wednesday afternoom Messer. Samuel Wethered of Baltimore, Newton Williams of Boonville, and Burnet of Kansas, reached here from Santa Fe. They left about the 14th of last month, and consequently bring no later intelligence than you are already in possession of, respecting business matters, &c., in Santa Fe. On their way in, it seems a plan was laid to rob them of their means, which was happily prevented in good time. A young man by the name of Fox, in commoxion with some others, had arranged it that they were to travel in Mr. Wethered's company, and whilst out on the prairies were at some unguarded moment to give the alarm of Indians, murder Messes. Wethered, Williams, Brevort, and his servant, and take possession of their money. Kit Carson, living at the Ryado, learned that Fox had been in that village, and attempted to persuade another person possession of their money. Kit Carson, living at the Ryado, learned that Fox had been in that village, and attempted to persuade another person there to go along and assist in the murderous plot; said he was going to Taos, and, when out a little from the village, turned off to join Brevort and his party. Carson, aware of this, obtained an escort of twelve dragoons, and, accompanied by Captain Ewall and servant, Johnson and one hundred and twenty-eight soldiers, they travelled one hundred and fifty miles in twenty-eight hours to apprise the party of their danger, and take Fox a prisoner back to Santa Fe. This they did, much to the relief of Wethered and Brevort were to bring to the States a good deal of money.

The Santa Fe mail, carried out by Waldo & Co., and the Salt Lake mail taken by Brown, Woodson & Co., started at their regular bours. I do not know whether they have asked it or not, but the Department at Washington ought to allow the contractors for the mail to Salt Lake a number of days more, in which to make their trips, otherwise it will be impossible, on account of the road, to come up to the time.

Ironsides, the prisoner, brought in from Council Grove for killing, as it was supposed, Mr. Grey, was receased by the examining court, there not being sufficient testimony to retain him in custody longer.

The vote of the county was largely in favor of

longer.

The vote of the county was largely in favor of appropriating \$100,000 for the Paeific railway, if it enters their county. There is general good health in all the neighborhood. Yours, &c.

Extract of a private letter from Mr. Kendall,

groans.] If you do not like our proceedings, there is the door, and you can go. This is our house for this night, and you have no right to disturb us, and you will do so at your peril. [Hurraing and hissing.]

"Mr. Phillips resumed, asying that the people of Boston, by giving Mr. Thompson a proper reception, could make a noble atonement for the mod of 1835, which he styled the darkest stain on our lair and beautiful city. [Cries of 'louder.] 'They would exhibit the glorious spectacle of the trinamph of a repentant people over themselves. [His voice was now silenced by yells, and cries of 'stop your noise.']

"Mr. Quincy again advanced, and said.' I am sure a Boston audience;' but he had to bend to the blast from the centre.

"Then came upon the stand Mr. Thompson him self, and the immense cheering which saluted him seemed to augur a disposition on the part of a large number to give him a hearing; but the favorable symptom was instantly followed by calls for cheers for Daniel Webster, groans, hisses, and bawling, to a more general extent than had before taken place, and the excited mass in the body of the hall swayed and heaved like a troubled sea. Citizens of Massachusetts,' he began, and overwhelming was the noise.

"Ladies and gentlemen,' he continued, but was again compeled to stop by the swelling confusion below and around him. 'Gentlemen, it is not my wish to trespass upon your attention. I came not here to sue for a hearing.' These were the last connected words uttered by him and heard, so tremendous was the uproar. Persons in the crowd amused themselves by knocking off each of the sor my shall be a subject to the storm to subside, Mr. Thompson sat down upon achair which ad been passed up to him—a movement which caused a fresh outburst of mertinent and noise, which finally took a musical turn, and many of the rowdies joined in singing—

"We wou't go home till morning, We wou't go home till morning, Thos.

"We wou't go home till morning, Thos. The subject doth homes." The content of the company. This unani You will doubtless see many accounts of the re-

BALTIMORE AND ONIO RAILROAD.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held this morning, Thos. Swann, esq., was unanimously re-elected Fresident of the company. This unanimous vote of the Directors, in which Mr. Swann's administration of the affairs of the company is formally approved, is a compliment which has been well carned, and which the public sentiment, by an equally unanimous vote, endorses.

The present prosperous condition of the affairs of the road, as far as it is completed, and the gratifying prospects which are before us, for its early extension to the Ohio river, are conclusive evidence of the wisdom of his administration, and the zeal and ability with which it was carried out by all the officers of the company.

We publish below the monthly return of the business done on the road in the last month. It is another gratifying evidence of continued prosperity.

seen by the advertisement of the secretary, that
those remaining on hand will be disposed of at 95
per cent. No safer and no more profitable investment than these bonds can be found anywhere.
The revenue for the month of October has been
as follows:

For Passengers. For Freight. Main stem....... \$37,542 10 \$97,325 03 Washington Branch. 23,734 77 4,662 33

\$61,276 87 \$101,987 36 Making an aggregate of \$134,867 12 on the Main Stem, and \$28,397 10 on the Washington Branch; the total being \$163,264 23.

The above shows an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$12,693 11, being \$8,905 92 on the Main Stem, and \$3,787 19 on the Washington Branch.—Bait. Patriot.

speaks. "No" like a thunder clap came from the centre, and Abby sat down.
"William E. Channing now tried to get a hearing, but it was no use.
"Then Theodore Parker essayed to storm the mighty commotion, and commenced by pointing to the portraits of Washington, Adams, and Peter Fancui, but all in vain, for the screeching, pulling, dancing, and jumping increased.
"Mr. Quincy sgain advanced, withdrew Mr. Thompson from the platform, and declard the meeting adjourned.
"Elizur Wright, editor of the Chronotype, next mounted the stand, and, thourishing a roll in his and, viz: Mr. Thompson's written address—exclaimed, 'If this is not a fee hall, there is yet a free press, and Mr. Thompson's address shall be printed."
"Then followed 'three cheers for Daniel Webster:
"Frederick Douglass took the stand, but he could not stop the claimor. 'Three cheers for Douglass' were called for and given, followed by a call of three cheers for the devil."
"During intervals between the groans, hisses, and clapping, he managed to get off the following taunts: 'This is Fancuil Hall, and Boston ideas of liberty of speech, is it?' 'Why don't you give three cheers for white slavery?' 'Give us three cheers for the ground of the following taunts: 'This is Fancuil Hall, and Boston ideas of liberty of speech, is it?' 'Why don't you give three cheers for white slavery?' 'Give us three cheers for the ground of the following taunts: 'This is Fancuil Hall, and Boston ideas of liberty of speech, is it?' 'Why don't you give three cheers for white slavery?' 'Give us three cheers for the three groans for Horace Mann.'']
"The managers now gave orders to have the gas turned off, and, with the decreasing light, the audience began to disperse slowly, and by half past intend the hall was cleared."

A Cup or Waters.—A gentleman, who arrived at the central session second of the State. If, the control of the control of the state of the red three cheers of Governor Quitman; but certainly the right to determine in favor of disunion, if such a right to determine in AN ECONOMICAL PROPOSITION .- As it is not at right exist anywhere out of the revolutionary privright exist anywhere out of the revolutionary privilege, belongs solely to the people of the State. If, therefore, the Legislature cannot dissolve the Union, it should not spend the public money in fruitless discussions upon the subject. It should either adjourn without any action at all, or decide to subject the state of the st mit the question of secession directly to the people, and then disperse. There is no necessity for a long session, and the shorter it is made the better will it satisfy the tax-paying sovereigns of the State.
[Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig.

DEATH OF THE DURE OF PALMELLA.—On the af-ternoon of October 12 the Duke of Palmella died at Lisbon. He was one of the last of the statesmen of Lisbon. He was one of the last of the statesmen of the beginning of this century who took part in the important arrangements of the Congressat Vienna. By his good sense and information there, he gained in that assembly such a weight of influence as was attached to no other representative of so small a power. Talleyrand was accustomed to say that his attachment to sound principles and his graceful manners gave him a commanding influence in its councils.

In Portugal he afterwards distinguished himself as the statesman to whose constitutional principles